

ANNOUNCING PRINCE BISMARCK

PETTY ACTS OF OFFICIAL RESENTMENT.

UNPLEASANT INCIDENTS OF HIS JOURNEY—DR. MIQUEL'S FINANCIAL REFORMS—TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

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Berlin, Aug. 6.—Prince Bismarck's studied avoidance of any open reference to the government's policy in the brief speech which he delivered upon his arrival today at the railroad station in this city has been a source of great relief to the official mind, which had been filled with forebodings that the Prince would renew his attacks. Since the notable speech which the ex-Chancellor recently delivered at Jena, he has been made to feel official resentment in various petty ways. The different railway stations, for instance, when the Prince was expected to pass, have been virtually closed to the public. At Halle, where he had to alight to change trains, the railway officials refused to admit anyone to the platform, and asked the Prince to leave the car at once and stay in the waiting room until the train was ready to proceed. Similar isolation had been attempted here, but the officials did not dare to face the public wrath over further acts of insolence towards the ex-Chancellor. The demonstrations in his honor by the people have become warmer owing to the public indignation over his treatment.

It has been learned that the Government tried to influence the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar to order the municipal authorities of Jena and the chiefs of the university to refuse the Prince a public reception on the occasion of his visit to that place. Professor Haackel, however, personally saw the Grand Duke, obtained his assent to the proposed popular greeting of Prince Bismarck and arranged the programme for the distinguished visitor's reception before the Grand Duke's Ministers. The "National Zeitung" and other German newspapers rightly blame the revival of Prince Bismarck's influence and proclaim him to be still the greatest ruling personality in Germany, even though he shall never again be invested in office.

DR. MIQUEL'S FINANCIAL REFORMS.

Herr Herrfurth, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, who, it is said, is to surrender his portfolio in consequence of the differences existing between himself and Dr. Miquel, Minister of Finance, delays the formal resignation of his office until after the withdrawal from his trip to England; but his resignation from the Ministry is already practically decided. Herr Herrfurth, Minister of the Interior, also intends to resign. This rupture in the Ministry is due to a majority of the members of the Cabinet supporting Dr. Miquel's financial reforms. Dr. Miquel proposes to relinquish the taxation by the State of real estate and mines, permitting communes to levy such taxes for their administrative expenses. He would meet the shortage in the State budget, resulting from the loss of taxes on real estate, by an increase of the income tax, and the levying of a tax on funded property. Herr Herrfurth contends that this scheme is objectionable, as relieving the taxation of great landowners.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

The negotiations for a commercial entente with the Russian Government open with the balance of advantage on the side of Germany. The St. Petersburg Government has not only taken the initiative in the matter, but shows unusual anxiety to have the arrangement completed. State Secretary Rothemann presided today at a conference of experts from the different State departments called to discuss the Russian proposals. The Russian proposals, as embodied in a memorandum presented by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Minister at Berlin, to Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, the proposals intimated that the Russian Government was ready to modify the customs laws in favor of the German iron, steel and textile industries, in return for the withdrawal of the German differential duties on grain. Count Schouvaloff asked for a definite statement as to the extent to which Germany was prepared to reduce the Russian duties. This new treaty will be a boon to both empires, and will strengthen the chances of the maintenance of peace.

A NEW GERMAN IRONCLAD LAUNCHED.

The new ironclad, *Worth*, named after the village of Worth near Metz, in Alsace, noted as the point where the first decisive encounter took place between the French and German armies, on August 6, 1870, and where the Germans won their first victory, was launched today at Kiel. The Emperor's sister, the Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, performed the usual launching ceremony. The Empress Frederick telegraphed the following message:

PRESENT IN SPIRIT, I PARTICIPATE IN THE CEREMONY

COMMEMORATING AN ANNIVERSARY WHICH BY YOUR

COMMERCE, TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

The announcement that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between Germany and the United States of Colombia has been the subject of congratulations by the commercial press as a German success against the fiscal policy of the United States.

AN HONOR FOR DR. VIRECHOW.

The election of Dr. Virechov as rector of the Berlin University finally remedies a case of political injustice. This honor had repeatedly been refused Dr. Virechov, although he was best entitled to it.

TO MANAGE A DEMOCRATIC PRESS BUREAU.

Paul Wolff, a well-known journalist, has been elected to manage by Henry Villard to take charge of a German press bureau for the National Democratic Committee of the United States during the approaching Presidential campaign in that country. Herr Wolff will sail on the steamer *Trave* for New-York.

FOR COMMUNICATING WITH MARS.

FRANCIS GALTON PROPOSES THE FLASHING OF A BEAM OF SUNLIGHT FROM A SERIES OF MIRRORS.

London, Aug. 6.—Francis Galton, F. R. S., F. G. S., chairman of the committee in charge of the New Observatories, has written a letter to "The Times" relative to a scheme for establishing communication between Mars and the earth. Mr. Galton declares that a beam of sunlight reflected through a hole one-tenth of an inch square in a plate in front of a mirror would be just as distinctly seen as a faint glint at a distance of ten miles. The amount of fog and haze which a beam of light would travel through the earth and Mars, when the latter is high above the horizon, Mr. Galton declares, could not exceed that along an earthly ten-mile beam. Therefore, the same proportion between the size of the mirror and the distance holding true, it follows that the flash from many mirrors simultaneously, whose aggregate width was fifteen yards and whose aggregate length was about fifty yards, would be visible on Mars if seen through a telescope like that at the Lick Observatory in California, and the light, if it had eyes and fairly good telescopes, would speculate concerning the beam and would wish to answer.

BELIEVED TO BE THE WORK OF PARANORMALITIES.

Dublin, Aug. 6.—Some miscreants to-day placed an iron box filled with gunpowder outside the public room of a hotel in Rathfarnham, County of Limerick, and after igniting the fuse attached to the box, made their escape. In a few seconds there was an explosion which smashed the roof of the room and wrecked the furniture. Several persons in the room were thrown to the floor and sustained slight injuries, but no one was seriously hurt. The outrage is believed to have been perpetrated by Paranormalities, as it is of an event against the hotel keeper, who is a vigorous supporter of the McCarthyite faction.

TO THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Rome, Aug. 6.—The Prefect of the Propaganda has written letters to the Catholic Bishops of the United States, urging them to devote special attention to the coming synod of Baltimore. The Prefect congratulates the entire clergy of the United States upon the good will and spirit of concord which prevails among them.

WILL NOT OPPOSE GLADSTONE'S RE-ELECTION.

London, Aug. 6.—At a meeting of Unionists held in Midlothian to-day it was decided not to oppose Mr. Gladstone when he comes before the people for re-election on September 10th.

CHOLERA ROTS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—The cholera outbreak has ceased raging at Makarowka, in the province of Voronezh. The mob destroyed the hospital, and the doctors fled. Troops restored order. Many of the rioters were publicly flogged.

TELEMAN, ABBY.

Teleman, Aug. 6.—Fourteen deaths occurred on Thursday, and yesterday twenty-five persons were reported to have died from the disease.

MOUNT ETNA OMINOUSLY ACTIVE.

Catania, Aug. 6.—There was an alarming renewal to-day of the activity of Mount Etna. Loud and continuous subterranean rumblings are heard, and the streams of lava flowing down the slopes are steadily increasing.

PINKERTONS AT HOMESTEAD.

Continued from First Page.

say "now," he said. "When the proper time comes I may give you all the particulars you want." "Are the Homestead strikers likely to win?" he was asked. "They are certain to win. At least that is my belief and I have good grounds for it. What those grounds are I shall say at some future time. Those men were absolutely justified in the stand they took. There was every reason for them taking the position they did. They only waited their just rights which were denied them, and nothing more."

In reference to the Pinkerton detectives O'Donnell said: "It was a great mistake to bring those men to Homestead. They were armed hirelings, not legal officials, and their presence there, menacing the people with Winchester, was an insult to the workers."

Before O'Donnell goes home he will visit some of the manufacturing towns in New-England, and will advise the people of the Homestead affair at all meetings at which he may be invited to speak by labor leaders. He will probably be in this city by the end of the week.

IRONMOLDERS SYMPATHIZE WITH THE STRIKERS.

St. Paul, Aug. 6.—The International Convention of Ironmolders this morning adopted resolutions denouncing the entire Pinkerton system, condemning the Carnegie Steel Company, and fully sympathizing with the Homestead strikers. The Government is called on to see that justice is done. The military demand is hereby arrayed on the side of the strikers against labor and ironmolders are directed not to connect themselves with any military organization.

DENVER FILLING UP WITH TEMPLARS.

The Mayor issues a proclamation concerning the care of the visitors.

Denver, Aug. 6.—From all quarters of the Union come messages that nearly every commandery will have more knights in line on August 8 than was at first expected. Reports from Chicago and Kansas City indicate that by Tuesday there will be 20,000 strangers in Denver. The rush to Denver is phenomenal. The crowd is so great that the railroads have been forced to put into service extra cars and extra locomotives, thus turning them into passenger coaches. In lieu of seats, benches are put in, taken from stations. Even work-trains cars have been taken up and used. Most of the State clubs opened their headquarters this morning. Every effort will be made for the comfort of the guests.

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Reed Commandery, Knights Templar, left here last night in eight Pullman cars, over the Big Four road, for Denver.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Nonsuch, Illinois, Englewood and Apollo commanderies of this city left here for Denver last night. They aggregate 875 knights and many are accompanied by their wives.

Detroit, Aug. 6.—Detroit Commandery, Knights Templar, started for Denver to-night, 100 strong. The train will go through without delay, arriving at Denver on Monday.

Mayor Rogers is not only becoming convinced that Denver is going to be taxed to the utmost in furnishing accommodations for all her guests, but during the coming week, but thinks that the citizens generally do not appreciate the vastness of the undertaking nor the responsibility the individual must assume if the city is to be a success. This morning he issued a proclamation recommending the women of the different churches and societies, and the members of all organizations in need of money to establish eating-houses throughout the city; urging upon all citizens who have friends among the visitors, to seek lodgings for them, and suggesting that if they had all vacant places be covered with tents and sleeping accommodations, furnished at moderate but remunerative rates.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 6.—An innovation was made by Ottawa Commandery, No. 10, this morning, when the mandarin assembly of the evening was thrown open to the public to witness the assembly of the Knights Templar to the start for the Denver encampment and confederate. The police had been looking for him for several days, but were not able to locate their man until yesterday. When captured by Policeman Sheehan he consented to return to State Island. He was committed to jail by Justice Acker in default of bail.

Pendleton is a member of one of the oldest State Island families, occupying a high position in society. For a year or more past he has been neglecting his duties, following the racetracks and dissipating in other ways. He is said to have lost a large amount of money at the races. He was arrested six weeks ago for passing a worthless check, and was released by taking up the check and paying all expenses. He posted a large number of worthless checks on State Island, and has obtained large sums of money on personal loans.

OBJECTING TO HIGHER INSURANCE RATES.

Boston, Aug. 6 (Special).—The contemplated action of the New-England Insurance Exchange in increasing rates upon all property, buildings, machinery and stock in the shoe district and throughout the city of Haverhill has caused a great amount of business men of that place. John A. Gale, president of the Second National Bank, and largely interested in real estate and manufacturing, says the rates were already exorbitant, and declares that if the proposed increase should be carried out, it would be a financial disaster to an outside company or start a movement to organize a local mutual insurance company. Haverhill, he declared, is one of the best paying insurance fields in New-England. The fire department is perfect and the losses for the last three or four years have been trivial. E. W. Bullock, manufacturer, said that ever since the big fire in 1871 the New-England Insurance Exchange had been endeavoring to recover from Haverhill manufacturers the losses incurred there, instead of charging them to the whole country. Several agencies were admitted that the rates were to be increased, but declined to give the schedule. They say several buildings recently inspected are particularly dangerous, and the higher rates will be placed on them.

FOUND INRANE IN THE STREETS.

A policeman attached to the Thirty-first station found a naked man running about in East Thirty-second-st. last night. He learned that the man was Mr. Daniel Smith, thirty-four years old, living at No. 143 East Thirty-second-st. Smith was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He is suffering from acute dementia.

TAMMANY MEN TO SHOW THEIR COLORS.

Tammany Hall chiefs have hit upon a unique expedient for showing the numbers of Tammany's followers in this city. They are giving Tammany buttons to everybody who will accept them. One hundred thousand buttons have been ordered, and on a given day, probably Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, Mr. Croker's satellites are to come out wearing them in their coat lapels with a simultaneous "burst." The button is of metal, about the size of a nickel coin, and designed after the Union shield. The upper third of the disk is blue, dotted with white stars. A lateral white band beneath the stars bears the name "Tammany" in black letters. Under this band are thirteen perpendicular red and white bars. In imitation of the stripes on the American flag, which are stamped in black the letters "U. S. A." If the character "a" between these letters were more legible they might be taken to stand for "Cleveland and Stevenson" instead of "Confederate States." With some of the brave who will don the button, it will be immaterial which meaning is attached to the initials.

CROWDS LISTEN TO GOVERNOR MCKINLEY.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 6.—Governor McKinley spoke on the steps of the High School last evening to an immense gathering of people, estimated to be as many as 25,000. In spite of the oppressive heat the crowd stood for an hour and a half listening to the speaker.

Wonderful

Jacob A. Kunkel, a reliable farmer of Mt. Royal, York Co., Pa., says that a running snake broke out on the leg of his nephew, Milton A. Kunkel, when he was 5 years old. He could not walk. Two years ago they began giving him HOOPE'S SARSAPARILLA and in a short time the cure healed up. He is now a healthy and strong man, and is 13 years, lively and well. Mr. Kunkel says: "We all consider his little story a miracle."

HOOPE'S FILLS cure Hæmorrhoidal Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Smith & Angell's Black Hosiery is Unsurpassed for color and wearing qualities, in the best and cheapest, and reliable at popular prices.

JUDGE RUMSEY'S DECISION.

VIEWS OF MEN IN BOTH PARTIES.

REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL THAT HIS JUDGMENT WILL BE UPHOLD BY THE HIGHER COURT.

Judge Rumsey's decision declaring the gerrymandering Reapportionment act unconstitutional was received with joy by Republicans and with dismay by Democrats. Judge Rumsey is so able and so upright a judge, and lawyers generally have so high an opinion of his legal ability, that there was not much hope left in the hearts of many Democrats of finally proving by the gerrymander. It is remarkable, however, that many Democratic politicians were outwardly sanguine that the Court of Appeals, First Division, would finally decide the majority of the members of that court were Democrats. Every Democratic politician who discussed the question resolutely advised the truth of Judge Rumsey's figures, which showed that the vote of a person in one district in electing a member of either the Senate or the Assembly would be of more value than the vote of a citizen in another part of the State. Yet they agreed that there were five Democrats on the Court of Appeals bench and only two Republicans, and on that account the Democrats would win eventually.

Leading members of either party were rather scarce in this city yesterday, and the few Democrats found could be Democratic National or State headquarters refused to discuss the question. The members of the Republican National Committee who were in town also declined to discuss the question, holding that inasmuch as they were not familiar with New-York law they could not do so intelligently. Chairman Hackett, of the Republican State Committee, said that he had not read Judge Rumsey's opinion, and if he had he was not lawyer enough to give an opinion upon it.

Congressman John M. Weaver, of Pittsburgh, who represents the XXII District in the present Congress, and has been nominated by the Republicans in the XXIIII District of a new apportionment, which is composed of the same counties of the State, Clinton, Essex, Warren and Franklin, arrived in New-York yesterday from a visit to his home. To a Tribune reporter who saw Mr. Weaver last evening, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he is staying while in the city, he spoke in high praise of the decision of Judge Rumsey in declaring unconstitutional the Reapportionment act of the recent Democratic Legislature.

"Judge Rumsey's decision," he said, "is an extremely righteous one. I consider it also good law. It is directly in line with the best precedents bearing upon analogous cases. Whether it will bear the fruit that it ought I am not so sanguine as some of my Republican friends, but I hope for the best. We must not forget that we have a Maynard and an Earl upon the Court of Appeals bench. As to Maynard, the whole country knows the story of his connection with the crime of the century. Judge Earl, although he owes his present position on the bench to a Republican party, shows upon the bench to a partisan help that is not inconceivable. He was in a position to see the people by rendering an honest decision in the recent election cases, but was incapable of forgetting partisan bias."

"I was a member of the Republican State Committee which placed him in nomination when the Democrats had determined to 'shelve' him. We were urged to take him up, and were assured that he was a man who would never allow party to stand in the way of duty. His action in the Senate cases is the pay we got for preventing Mr. Hill from retiring him to private life. I shall always look back with regret upon the part which I played in this connection. I don't think that we have much to expect from him. I have great confidence in Judge Peckham's honesty and self-respect. His opinions last winter were in marked contrast with those of other judges. But we must remember that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and therefore must not expect too much of him under the circumstances. I should not be surprised to see the Democratic State Committee postpone the nomination until after the Court of Appeals had rendered its decision in the reapportionment cases, so as to make sure of their men."

I feel certain, however, that there are three judges out of the seven who will act fearlessly and justly and vote to sustain Judge Rumsey. "His decision declaring the Senate and Assembly reapportionment unconstitutional will be of great service to the cause of justice and honesty in legislative apportionment throughout the country. Following as it does, so closely after the decisions of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and Michigan, which swept away the outrageous gerrymandering of those States, it cannot fail to have an excellent effect. Judge Rumsey's opinion is a noble judicial paper. It sustains and strengthens the unimpeachable argument of the Western jurists, who placed their action on the ground of the inequality in representation fostered by the Wisconsin and Michigan apportionment. The elaborate and exhaustive reasoning with which Judge Rumsey has handled these points has gained for him a reputation as a lawyer and a jurist which is indeed an enviable one. How honest men can reach any other opinion on this question, it is difficult to understand."

James A. Blanchard, the president of the Republican Club, said: "There is no judge who stands higher in this State than does Judge Rumsey. He has a clear judicial mind and he determines the cases which come before him without regard to any personal feeling that he may have. I know of no judge for whom I have a higher opinion than I have for him. It is clear in my mind that the framers of the Constitution did not intend to make a vote of one man more valuable than that of another in the election of representatives to the Senate and the Assembly. The judge has brought out this point with extraordinary section. In my mind, the Constitution does not consider an extra session to be anything more than an extension of a regular session. But there were sufficient grounds outside of this technicality for Judge Rumsey to act upon, and he had as immediate precedents the Wisconsin and the Michigan courts."

Congressman N. Martin Curtis and John A. Quackenbush were at the Republican headquarters yesterday. They had not had time to read the decision. James F. Burke, the president of the National Republican College League, said: "The point involving the reapportionment was the strongest one mentioned by the Justice in his decision—that is, the equitable side of the question. The very fact that the reapportionment was stamped with such gross inequality was sufficient to condemn it in the minds of the people, and it is gratifying to find this cited as one of the fundamental reasons for its invalidity. The efforts of a number of Democratic State Legislatures during the last few years to rob the people of their right to elect their representatives to the Senate and the Nation have met with universal condemnation and contempt among the better element of the American people. The decision is a victory for justice and for the people."

Postmaster Cornelius Van Gott said: "It was very gratifying to read that Judge Rumsey had decided the reapportionment unconstitutional. The decision could have done otherwise. That the vote of a man in one county should have twice the weight of the vote of a citizen in another county is a gross violation of the plain ideas of fairness and justice. It is to be hoped that the Court of Appeals will take the same view."

HE IS HOPEFUL FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

W. S. EDWARDS, A PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN OF THAT STATE, TALKS ABOUT THE SITUATION.

William Seymour Edwards, one of the progressive young Republicans of West Virginia, is in town. He is a graduate of Cornell and a son of William H. Edwards, author and artist of the Amazon butterfly book. Mr. Edwards is a Republican nominee in his county for the Legislature, and was selected by President Harrison as a delegate to West Virginia to the Niagara Canal Convention at St. Louis. In conversation last night at the Gilsey House with a Tribune reporter, the enthusiastic young Republican gave an interesting insight into his State politics. Regarding the status of the two leaders, he said:

"Davis, the Republican nominee, is a much more popular man in his home, Grafton, than McCormick, the Democratic leader, having been repeatedly elected to the State Senate by votes far beyond his party strength, while McCormick cannot carry his own county. The Democratic nominee is young, energetic, rash. He gained the nomination at Parkersburg by working upon the personal hatred entertained by partisans of ex-Senator Camden for Judge Bennett, who was really the stronger man, and through the desertion of Bennett by the Wheeling delegation. Ex-Senator Eastman, the third candidate, was run by the Camden crowd to kill off Bennett, which they did. The contest was very hot, and the result of this knifing bitterness, soreness and humiliation."

"The Republican ticket as a whole was most wisely selected. All the nominees are popular in their localities, besides being well and favorably known throughout the State. In singular contrast, the Democratic ticket is marked by a track of skeletons and personal animosities. The Republican ticket is clean, strong, judicious, careful and marked by cordiality and enthusiasm. If it is not to be a failure there will be a good many disappointed people on our way for the Democratic victory which the victory which we lost through the rascally methods of the enemy. Our fight this year will be, as it always has been, a straight Republican tariff fight, with the subordinate issues defined in the National Platform. Naturally capable of being the greatest sheep-producing State in the Union, she wants no free wool. Her amazing wealth of forest, coal and iron want no free trade. The expansion of our industries has been hampered by a proportional tariff. Look at these figures: In 1870, in the revival following the last great panic, the Democratic majority was 17,000; in 1880, it dropped to 12,000; four years more and it sank to 4,500; in 1888, it was less than 500. In the local contests of two years ago the Democratic vote fell off 1,000, while for local causes the Republican totals fell off 10,000 from the fall of 1888, and the appearance of a real, increased Democratic majority. If statistics were not wearying I would show you by figures that our industrial development had and strongly increased since the progress of the Republican cause. More properly speaking, the advance of Republicanism has been mainly the result of our increase in the productive industries. It is a striking comparison and will afford good material for campaign work."

MEETING OF A JAMES G. BLAINE CLUB.

The James G. Blaine Club of the XXIIII Assembly District held a special meeting last night at its rooms, No. 1,584 Avenue A. John Brandt was in the chair, and J. F. Davis acted as secretary. The report of the committee showed that the club's picnic on July 20 had been a great success and had strengthened the organization financially. A precautionary measure was passed to nullify, as far as possible, the recent Democratic gerrymandering of the city. It made it imperative upon every member of the club to see that he is properly registered. Another resolution was also unanimously adopted, by which it was decided to raise the largest campaign banner that will be swung in Yorkville. The banner will be stretched across the Eastern Boulevard, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth sts., and at its raising there will be appropriate ceremonies and a celebration. The affair will be in charge of J. F. Davis, Albert Nielsen and D. Y. DeShore as a committee.

ON SATURDAY EVENING JUDGE WHEELER FINISHED HIS

engagement with the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club by one of his interesting and instructive lectures at Arlington Hall, No. 19 St. Mark's Place. His addresses, illustrated by the stereopticon, have proved a pronounced success. They demonstrate beyond question the advantage of education by both the eye and the ear in politics as well as other subjects. The Campaign Committee is indebted to the American Protective Tariff League for their cooperation in permitting Judge Wheeler to forego other appointments, which have been made for him by the league so that he could speak in New-York during the last week. The committee is fortunate in having secured the services of Colonel Robert E. Frazer, of Detroit, as speaker for this week. He made an eloquent and telling address at the Cooper Institute in 1888. He is a witty and convincing speaker, and will devote his attention to the tariff. He will be at the festival of the Ivy Club at Washington Park, Sixty-ninth and Avenue A, on August 8, and the next evening he will speak at the hall No. 6 Battery Place. His other appointments will be announced later.

NEWARK REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING.

The first Presidential Republican voters of Newark have organized for the campaign of 1892. The campaign headquarters are in the rooms of the Essex County Republican Committee in Chester Row, on Halsey-st. Temporary organization was made last week by the election of F. W. Mack as president and H. Q. Crane as secretary.

THE HEADQUARTERS WILL ACCOMMODATE ABOUT 1,000

people, and meetings will be held every Monday night at 8 o'clock. At the meeting to-morrow night permanent organization will be effected, and there will be good speaking. All first voters will bring with them in the principles and tenets of the Republican party as laid down by the platform adopted by the Minnesota convention, are invited to call and enroll.

EX-JUDGE WHEELER AT THE LINCOLN CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Lincoln Club of the XXIV, now the Xth Assembly District, the Republican organization of that district held a rotating meeting last night in Arlington Hall, No. 21 St. Mark's Place. The hall was crowded. Women were there as well as men, and every one paid the strictest attention to what was said by the speakers. There were none present who did not realize what the result would be if the Democrats were to succeed at the next election.

Dr. T. H. Nowland, of the Lincoln Club, presided, and also made an address. He was followed by Joseph M. Deuel, who gave many forcible and sensible reasons for the Republican party, and was supported by the next and last speaker was ex-Judge Wheeler, who delivered one of his excellent addresses on the tariff question, illustrated with the stereopticon. Nearly all the officers of the Lincoln Club were present. They are, president, John R. Nugent; vice-presidents, J. F. Davis and James H. Hays; secretary, Dr. Nowland and J. T. Cosgrove; treasurer, W. F. Daly.

JAMES A. BLANCHARD STARTS WEST.

James A. Blanchard, president of the Republican Club of this city, and also one of the leading members of the Republican National League, started last night for the West to accomplish two objects. In the first place he is chairman of a committee of five members of the National Committee of the League, to make the arrangements for the National convention of the National League of Republican Clubs, which is to meet in Buffalo the first of next month. Mr. Blanchard goes first to Buffalo, to complete the arrangements for holding this convention. From Buffalo he will go to Chicago, and will act as secretary of a sub-committee of the National Committee of the League, will make up the roll of Republican clubs which are entitled to representation at the State convention of the League, which will be held in Denver, on August 10th.

The Superior MEDICINE

for all forms of blood disease,

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

the health restorer, and health maintainer.

Cures Others will cure you.

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"I feel certain, however, that there are three judges out of the seven who will act fearlessly and justly and vote to sustain Judge Rumsey. "His decision declaring the Senate and Assembly reapportionment unconstitutional will be of great service to the cause of justice and honesty in legislative apportionment throughout the country. Following as it does, so closely after the decisions of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and Michigan, which swept away the outrageous gerrymandering of those States, it cannot fail to have an excellent effect. Judge Rumsey's opinion is a noble judicial paper. It sustains and strengthens the unimpeachable argument of the Western jurists, who placed their action on the ground of the inequality in representation fostered by the Wisconsin and Michigan apportionment. The elaborate and exhaustive reasoning with which Judge Rumsey has handled these points has gained for him a reputation as a lawyer and a jurist which is indeed an enviable one. How honest men can reach any other opinion on this question, it is difficult to understand."

James A. Blanchard, the president of the Republican Club, said: "There is no judge who stands higher in this State than does Judge Rumsey. He has a clear judicial mind and he determines the cases which come before him without regard to any personal feeling that he may have. I know of no judge for whom I have a higher opinion than I have for him. It is clear in my mind that the framers of the Constitution did not intend to make a vote of one man more valuable than that of another in the election of representatives to the Senate and the Assembly. The judge has brought out this point with extraordinary section. In my mind, the Constitution does not consider an extra session to be anything more than an extension of a regular session. But there were sufficient grounds outside of this technicality for Judge Rumsey to act upon, and he had as immediate precedents the Wisconsin and the Michigan courts."

Congressman N. Martin Curtis and John A. Quackenbush were at the Republican headquarters yesterday. They had not had time to read the decision. James F. Burke, the president of the National Republican College League, said: "The point involving the reapportionment was the strongest one mentioned by the Justice in his decision—that is, the equitable side of the question. The very fact that the reapportionment was stamped with such gross inequality was sufficient to condemn it in the minds of the people, and it is gratifying to find this cited as one of the fundamental reasons for its invalidity. The efforts of a number of Democratic State Legislatures during the last few years to rob the people of their right to elect their representatives to the Senate and the Nation have met with universal condemnation and contempt among the better element of the American people. The decision is a victory for justice and for the people."

Postmaster Cornelius Van Gott said: "It was very gratifying to read that Judge Rumsey had decided the reapportionment unconstitutional. The decision could have done otherwise. That the vote of a man in one county should have twice the weight of the vote of a citizen in another county is a gross violation of the plain ideas of fairness and justice. It is to be hoped that the Court of Appeals will take the same view."

HE IS HOPEFUL FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

W. S. EDWARDS, A PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN OF THAT STATE, TALKS ABOUT THE SITUATION.

William Seymour Edwards, one of the progressive young Republicans of West Virginia, is in town. He is a graduate of Cornell and a son of William H. Edwards, author and artist of the Amazon butterfly book. Mr. Edwards is a Republican nominee in his county for the Legislature, and was selected by President Harrison as a delegate to West Virginia to the Niagara Canal Convention at St. Louis. In conversation last night at the Gilsey House with a Tribune reporter, the enthusiastic young Republican gave an interesting insight into his State politics. Regarding the status of the two leaders, he said:

"Davis, the Republican nominee, is a much more popular man in his home, Grafton, than McCormick, the Democratic leader, having been repeatedly elected to the State Senate by votes far beyond his party strength, while McCormick cannot carry his own county. The Democratic nominee is young, energetic, rash. He gained the nomination at Parkersburg by working upon the personal hatred entertained by partisans of ex-Senator Camden for Judge Bennett, who was really the stronger man, and through the desertion of Bennett by the Wheeling delegation. Ex-Senator Eastman, the third candidate, was run by the Camden crowd to kill off Bennett, which they did. The contest was very hot, and the result of this knifing bitterness, soreness and humiliation."

"The Republican ticket as a whole was most wisely selected. All the nominees are popular in their localities, besides being well and favorably known throughout the State. In singular contrast, the Democratic ticket is marked by a track of skeletons and personal animosities. The Republican ticket is clean, strong, judicious, careful and marked by cordiality and enthusiasm. If it is not to be a failure there will be a good many disappointed people on our way for the Democratic victory which the victory which we lost through the rascally methods of the enemy. Our fight this year will be, as it always has been, a straight Republican tariff fight, with the subordinate issues defined in the National Platform. Naturally capable of being the greatest sheep-producing State in the Union, she wants no free wool. Her amazing wealth of forest, coal and iron want no free trade. The expansion of our industries has been hampered by a proportional tariff. Look at these figures: In 1870, in the revival following the last great panic, the Democratic majority was 17,000; in 1880, it dropped to 12,000; four years more and it sank to 4,500; in 1888, it was less than 500. In the local contests of two years ago the Democratic vote fell off 1,000, while for local causes the Republican totals fell off 10,000 from the fall of 1888, and the appearance of a real, increased Democratic majority. If statistics were not wearying I would show you by figures that our industrial development had and strongly increased since the progress of the Republican cause. More properly speaking, the advance of Republicanism has been mainly the result of our increase in the productive industries. It is a striking comparison and will afford good material for campaign work."

MEETING OF A JAMES G. BLAINE CLUB.